

ed towards Utah, and which will eventually more than repay all that is expended in advertising her to the world.

IN RELATION TO AMNESTY.

THE dispatches have several times made mention of a bill introduced on February 17th, in the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Paddock, bearing on the question of amnesty. We have received a copy of the proposed measure, which was read twice and referred to the committee on Territories, and herewith give it space:

"A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes.'

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of 'An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,' be amended to read as follows.

"Sec. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to grant amnesty to such classes of offenders guilty of bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, on such conditions and under such limitations as he shall think proper; but no such amnesty shall have effect unless the conditions thereof shall be complied with.

DEATH OF GENERAL CULLUM.

THE dispatches announce the death, yesterday, after a brief illness, of General George W. Cullum. He was a man of marked ability, being a military genius. His capacity was exhibited in various works written by him as well as actual service on the field.

General Cullum was turned eighty-three years old, having been born in New York City, February 23, 1809. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, entered the engineer corps, was promoted captain on July 7th, 1838, superintended the construction of fortifications and other public works at New London, Connecticut, and in Boston Harbor, organized ponton-trains for the army in Mexico, was engaged in 1847-8 in preparing a "Memoir on Military Bridges with India Rubber Pontons," and from 1848 till 1855 was instructor of practical military engineering at the military academy, except two years, during which he traveled abroad on sick-leave. In 1853-4 he constructed for the treasury department the assay office in New York City, after which he was employed for five years on fortifications and harbor improvements at Charleston, South Carolina, and superintended works at New Bedford, Newport, New London, and the eastern entrance to New York Harbor. On April 9th, 1861, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the army. He was promoted major of engineers on August 6th, 1861, commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on Nov. 1st, appointed chief engineer of the department of the Missouri, was chief of staff to General Halleck while commanding the departments of the Missouri and the

Mississippi, and general-in-chief of the armies, directed engineer operations on the western rivers, was for some time in command at Cairo, was engaged as chief of engineers in the siege of Corinth; and after accompanying General Halleck to Washington, was employed in inspecting fortifications, examining engineering inventions, and on various engineer boards. He was also a member of the United States sanitary commission from 1861 till 1864. In the autumn of 1864 he was employed in projecting fortifications for Nashville, Tenn., which had been selected as a base of operations and depot of supplies for our Western armies. From September 8th, 1864, till August 28th, 1866, he was superintendent of the United States military academy. He was brevetted colonel, brigadier, and major-general for meritorious services during the rebellion on March 18th, 1865, and mustered out of the volunteer service on September 1st, 1866. He was a member of the board for improving the defenses of New York, and then of the board for fortifications and river and harbor obstructions required for the national defense from 1867 till January 13th, 1874, when he was retired from active service, after which he resided in New York, and devoted himself to literary, scientific, and military studies. He was chosen in that year vice-president of the American geographical association, and has been president of the geographical library society since 1880. He has published a "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, from 1802 to 1850," afterward enlarged to cover the period until the army reorganization of 1867, with a supplement continuing the register to 1879 (New York, 1879) a translation of Duparcque's "Elements of military Art and History" (1863); "Systems of Military Bridges" (1863); "Sketch of Major General Richard Montgomery, of the Continental Army" (1876); "Campaigns and Engineers of the War of 1812-5" (1879); "Historical sketch of the Fortification Defences of Narragansett Bay since the Founding in 1639, of the Colony of Rhode Island" (Washington, 1884).

MEXICO'S DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

It is reported that a resurvey of the boundary lines between Mexico and the United States has been decided on. Accompanying the decision on this point is a rumor to the effect that San Diego and its bay, as well as a large area of Arizona and California, are Mexican territory. It is stated that the existing boundary has been located sixty miles too far south. What is beginning to be termed the disputed belt contains many rich mines owned and operated by Americans, and supposedly on American soil. Many of the prominent newspapers on both sides are already discussing the situation in the event of the new survey making the indicated change in the line. It is contended that Mexico is entitled to the territory designated in the Hidalgo treaty of 1849-50. If the survey should place the limit of this territory sixty miles further north it would probably cause serious complications between the two republics.

NOT ONE-SIDED NOW.

FOR a long time past sensational statements have been circulated through the press in relation to the unfortunate marriage of young Blaine to a young woman named Nevins. Thus far the woman in the case has had all the say, and has made extraordinary assertions, casting serious reflections upon Secretary Blaine and his wife as well as upon the youth from whom she has been divorced.

It is the rule in this country in almost any kind of difficulty for sympathy to go to the side of the woman. This is a chivalric sentiment and does credit to the heart of the nation. It is entirely wrong, however, to allow this leaning to go in the face of justice. The stories told by young Blaine's wife in reference to his family connections have been published as veritable facts that could not be disputed, notwithstanding their *ex parte* character.

At last Secretary Blaine has thought proper to break the silence that has been maintained on his part with regard to the inhuman conduct with which his wife especially has been charged. His statements bear the impress of truth. In fact, in some particulars they are proved to be correct. The letter addressed by him to Father Ducey, who performed the marriage ceremony, at the solicitation of Miss Nevins, tells a volume itself. The lad—who does not seem to be well balanced—was induced to enter into the contract of marriage, was only seventeen years old, while the woman was four years his senior. The priest who performed the ceremony knew that he was a minor and that his parents were ignorant of the proposed marriage, which, under the circumstances, could not be other than an unhappy one. Father Ducey refuses to explain or justify his conduct, referring merely to the fact that before taking any steps he consulted with and obtained the consent of Archbishop Corrigan. This only implicates two priests instead of one, and enlarges rather than diminishes the wrong. The proper and first thing to have done would have been to communicate with the parents of young Blaine. They had family rights in the premises that were entitled to respect, while Father Ducey and Archbishop Corrigan had none. The only remark offered by the priest who performed the ceremony in relation to the statements now made by Secretary Blaine was one to the effect that they would not help to set the latter right before the Catholic world. The expose made by Mr. Blaine ought to set him right before all people who are given to thinking straight, and who believe in preserving the family circle against unwarrantable outside intrusion.

THE LOGAN ELECTION.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been taken in the Logan City election which occurs next Monday, and this has not abated in the slightest, but rather promises to increase as the few intervening days come and go. It must be said for both sides that they have done excellently well in the matter of tickets,